

# A RELATION

OF THE KING OF  
SVEDEN, his happie and Incomparable Successe and Victories, against the forces of the Emperour, in Pomerania and the adjacent places, since *Christmas* last, with his Answer to the Emperours Letter, expressing the Cause of his undertaking the said Warre, and his Resolution to continue the same, vntill Germany bee restored to his former Liberty.

TOGETHER  
With the Names of the Forts, Townes, and Cities taken; as also, the Interception and taking of the Convoyes of Waggones of prouision and other necessaries of the Imperialists, since the same time by the King of SVEDEN.

*Febr. the 18.*

Vnto which is added our weekly Avisoes from *Germanie* and other parts.

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# RELATION

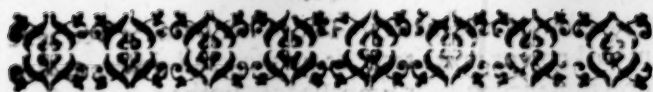
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Extract of the Answer of his Maiestie  
of Sweden GVSTAVVS ADOLPHVS.  
Sent to his Imperiall Majestie, concerning  
this present Warre.

*High and Mightie, most Illustrious Emperour, loving  
Kinsman and Friend.*



Ec haue receiued your Letter at our  
Army at *Rubeantx*. Whereby wee  
vnderstand, that your Majesty seemes  
greatly to admire at our invasion in-  
to the Empire, this fore-passed Sum-  
mer with our Army. Also you im-  
pute the cause of this combustion of

warre wholly vnto Vs.

We had not thought that your Memory could so  
much haue failed your Maiestty, as to put in Obluion  
so many attempts lately undertaken against vs. For ex-  
ample, how your field-marshal came vpon vs in *Prussia*  
with a compleat army both of Horse and Foote, your  
Eaglin Ensignes displayed, & that vnexpectedly. Besides  
many *injuries* more plodded against vs as is manifest and  
notified in all places and knowne of all men. Insomuch  
that you cannot accuse vs to be the occasion or cause of  
this warre enterprised. For necessity compells vs to as-  
sure our owne State at this present, and to wage battaile  
and raise forces for our owne surety and safety.

Wherefore it must of necessity follow, that wee are

excusable in this matter. The rather because wee haue made knowne in writing, at two seuerall times, as also declared through our Embassadors, both to the Electors of the Empire & your Generals, that in case these intolerable Injuries, & enimicitall abuses did not cease, nor were remedied we should necessarily be constrained, by other lawfull meanes to disburden our selues, and ensure our selues and our estate. For it is easily to be guessed at, what your warlike preparations doe tend too, euen by your daily enterprises. Also the Countrey of *Pomerania* and those Prouinces, by wofull experience can too well testifie, by their excessiue losse and suffering, what may be expected from your proceeding, although we had neuer cy'd the matter.

If your Imperiall Maiestie obiect, that these differences might haue beene moderated and allayed, without such miserable turmoiles and warlike proceeding, wee cannot but willingly grant; But euen then, and vpon that occasion you dismissed and reiected our Committees and Deputies against all right, reason, and modesty, when they appeared at the City of *Lubek*. For than we were fully resolu'd to end all manner of dissention, and to come to an accord and honest agreement.

Besides all this, your owne Army hath proclaimed vs, (or at least) declared vs open Enemies, because they shewed all manner of hostility, and manifest enmity against vs and ours. As for the present, true it is, you profer vs a treatie of peace (conditionally that we will abandon and lay downe our Armes) when as now the wound is growne incurable, and the rent is torne so great, that 'tis past mending. For now we cannot any longer esteeme of these eminent dangers, as mere imagi-

imaginations and fantasies, but must be sensible of reall injuries, when as both by Sea and Land We are palpably assaulted, and groane vnder these kind of grieuan- ces. Wherefore you shall excuse Vs, that Wee will no longer trust to your meere Verball promises, but are resolu'd to entertaine and keepe our Armies in our owne hands, so long till we shall be assured of a faire Peace, and faithfull agreement.

If therefore in the meane time you shall resolu'e, and deeme fitting (as in your writing you doe intimate) to afford all your endeavour and best ayde and assistance toward the conducting of the Barque of whole Christendome (which now a long time hath beene tossed on the waues of Warre and turbulencie) to the haven of Peace and tranquillitie, and to that end enter in a Treary of consonant agreement, You shall find Vs no way refractorie, but in every kind most tractable and inclining to so desiraeable and wholesome expedition.

Adde herevnto, that put the case, you will be pleased to restore and re-establish our mainly respected friends, loving brothers in Law, Cousins, Vncles, aliants, friends Neighbours, Peeres and States of *Germany*, into the former state and constitution, in which they were seated, before the rising and combustion of this Warre began; that also furthermore, all injuries dammages and losses which Wee so grievously of late haue sustained, may be reasonably considered and brought to a faire composition, then will Wee fully resolu'e, to contract a Peace with you and all your neare adjoyning Neighbors, and faithfully performe and keepe the same. In the meane while, be you recommended to the Diuine protection &

*From Stralsundt, &c.*



Here follows the relation of the severall victories, and victorious proceedings, which the King of Sweden lately hath (by Gods great assistance obtained) with all the particularities and circumstances.

*The Copie of a Letter written from Berlyn, concerning all what passed betweene the King of Sweden Gustavus Adolphus, and the Emperour his Army, from the 1. of Jan: to the 12.*

**V**Hereas the Imperialists had commanded great Forces from their Army at Garz, for to releue the City Culberg, which was then Blocqued vp, and the same Forces were driuen backe and preuented by the Field Marshall of the King of Sweden, *Gustavus Hoorn*. His Majestie consulted and resoiued vpon, to visite the Imperialists in their owne quarters. To this end, his Majestie commanded his Forces of *Stargart*, *Griffenburgh* and other places, and tooke his Rendezvous at *Damsins*, situated a mile from *Stratyn*. Whence his Majestie marched forth with an Army of 16000. foote and 86. Cornet of horse very well mounted, hauing along with them 80. peeces of Ordnance: also downe the River *Oder*, he sent 8. great flat bottom boates, with each of them foure Demicanons. With this strong Army he came at the strong passage *Griffenbagen*, which is three small miles from *Stratyn*. In the Citie *Griffenbagen* was Governour, a certaine Spaniard, *Don Cepa*.

The fourth of *January*, his Majestie caused Sermons to bee preached throughout the whole Army, and all the Souldiers to be earnestly stirred vp, to call vpon God for assistance and victory, being Gods owne cause which they went about to maintaine,

taine. His Maiestie himsele in person, did call vpon his Commanders, Officers and common Soldiers, wishing them to be of good cheere, and to fight couragiously in so good a Cause, with arguments mouing them therevnto.

Herevpon his Maiestie caused 10. Demicanons, to be planted vpon the place of Execution, which is somewhat a high Hill without the City. These Demicanons playd without intermission vpon the City, from 9. of the clocke in the morning, vntill two of the clocke in the afternoone; by which time they made a great breach in the wall of the said City. Wherevpon the Soldiers ran furiously through the breach into the City, and mastered the same, so that they presently slew 200. soldiers, and tooke 140. of them Prisoners, amongst them was also taken *Don Capua*, who was shot in his thigh. Also Major *Antoni*, and *Don Joseph*, the younger Earle of *Turn*, with many Captaines, Commanders and Officers, were taken Prisoners in this surprizall. The rest of the Garrison, instantly cast downe their Armes, and craued for quarters, which was graciously granted them, some of them saved themselves by flight. In the City were found 8. Peeeces of Ordnance. The Garrison consisted in all of horse and foote 2500. men. In this hot skyrnish the King of *Sweden* lost no more but 6. men, but many more were hurt and maimed.

The fifth of *January*, his Maiestie sent his Army to the strong Seonce called *Morewitz*, which lyes ouer against *Gartz*, thinking that the Imperialists, rather than they would loose that Seonce, being a place of so great importance, would afford and wage battaile; for this his Maiestie aimed at at the first, thinking to allure the enemy to battaile. But God omnipotent did apparantly fight himsele for the King of *Sweden* and his Armie. And caused such feare and perplexitie to possesse the Enemies, that they fled and abandoned their weapons and Armes at the very sight of a few horsemen which his Maiestie of *Sweden* commanded toward the foresaid seonce, Infomuch, that the Imperialists did not make one shot.

Thus

Thus it happened also, at the taking of *Gartz*, which City of *Gartz* the Enemy burnt downe to the ground, except five houses and the Custome-house, and the Church, leauing behind all their Armes, 8. peeces of Ordnance, much Munition and Prouision. But they cast some Ordnance and munition into the River *Oder*.

This was all courageously performed by the King of *Sweden* as shall appeare in the sequell. For as soone as his Maie. tie had gained these places he earnestly and speedily pursued his Enemies at the very heele, on both sides of the River *Oder*.

His Maie. tie in his owne person, with an Army marched toward *Cominbergen*, and his Feeld-Marshal *Gustavus Hoorn*, with other Forces to *Custerin* *Frankfort*, and *Lantzbergen*. In this pursuit they slew many of their disperfed Enemies, and many of them in the flight were drowned: Especially, about *Bardward*, and the *Custervine Damme*. The Crabates are most of them massacred; insomuch, that hardly any are escaped, but the *Dutch* obtained quarter.

In *Perritz* were in Garrison, 1400. horsemen, which also most of them were slaine by the Commander *Danditz*, neare vnto *Cominbergen*. This City *Cominbergen* his Maie. tie of *Sweden* tooke easily, for those of the City brought him the Keyes of the Gates, and layd them downe at his feete.

Vpon the 8. of January, his Maie. tie of *Sweden* pitched his Army neare vnto the Pallace or Fort, called *Lubbs*, which is within a Mile of *Frankford* by *Oder*.

The Imperiall Regiments, namely some *Saxons*, *Gotish*, *Swertenhalish*, and other were constrained thereabout to leane behind them about 1000. Wagons, 30. peeces of Ordnance, Bag and Baggage, with 14. Ensignes. Onely the Generall *Spaer* saued himselfe within *Custerin*, with three Waggons and some Baggage, how saie he is there, we shall hereafter vnderstand.



In this prosecution of the King of *Sweden*, the Imperialists fired the little City *Britzen* with the Cloister which is there. Those Imperialists that are neere vnto *Colbergen*, and *Gripwalde*, are now deprived of all manner of reliefe and assistance, there being no meanes for any helpe to come to them; for his Maiestie hath cleared and freed the whole Countrey thereabouts, euen from *Prussia* to the *Oder* and *Warts*, and the whole Prouince of *Pomerania*, and also of *Mark-land*. Hee causeth now a very strong Sconce to be raised neere vnto *Custerin*, and shortly shall another be raised neerer vnto *Silesia*, so that hee also will assure himselfe and cleare those passages.

*From Meyssen 20. Dito.*

The dispersed Army of his Emperiall Maiestie assembleth againe together, and make their march toward *Frankford*. Vnto them General *Tilly* resorts and adioynes his forces. Vnto whose Army the tenth of this moneth 8. Companies of the *Badish* Regiment were added and arriued at *Brandenburgh*. The said Generall *Tilly* expects also an addition of the Regiment of *Don Balthazar*, and also two Scottish Regiments; but by all probabilities, scarcity, and penury, and hunger will surely punish them. Insomuch that very likely they will be preuented of their enterprize.

It was lately related, but that relation is now seconded, that *Zantsberghen* also, after it had bene besieged but three dayes, is with agreement yeelded vp vnto his Maiestie of *Sweden*. The Emperiall Garrison did first free the Suburbs, or *Forsstadt*, and afterward when with appointment they had deliuered vp the towne, they marched with the Commander *Craatz* toward *Silesia*.

*From Leypsch the 20. dito.*

The Generall *Tilly* the 20. of this moneth arriu'd at *Harmunds* within 4. miles of *Berlyng* with five Regiments of foote and two of horse; hee bends his course toward *Frankford* to adioyne himselfe to the dispersed Imperialists. His Maiestie of *Sweden* hath hereupon commanded his field-marshal *Gustavus Horn* to march with some forces toward *Silesia*, hauing a reasonable Army consisting of both horse and foote. Now

comes certaine tidings, that his Maiestie of *Sweden* hath utterly defeated Generall *Tilly*, and beat him quite out of field, his Army now also being disperfed, as were those distressed Imperialists which he went to assist and fortifie. The particularities of this exploit we shall heare at large hereafter.

Heere is also good intelligence come lately, that those of *Maghdenburgh* who were very strong, fell out of the City with 5000. men and raised the quarter of Earle *Wolf. Mansfield*, slaine abundance of his men and taken the Earle himselte prisoner. Wee vnderstand from *Breslau*, that great preparation and fortifications are made at *Great-Glogau*, and that men are busied with all expedition to raise diuers Sconces there, to which end many houses are pulled downe to the ground.

*From Hamburg the 27. of Ianuary.*

Yesterday was writing receiued here from the Imperialists from *Brandenburgh*, which affirmed that *Francford Oder* is also taken by the King of *Sweden*; the truth thereof is very probable by the relation of the circumstances; for it seems that the Citizens vnderstanding the coming of his Maiestie of *Sweden*, they all betooke themselves to their armes, which the Imperialists perceiuing, they durst no longer trust them, but departed thence and marched ouer the bridge toward *Silesia*, so that at the coming of the King of *Sweden*, the City was deliuered vp into his hands. The King of *Sweden* hath in person himselte beene at *Custerin* with the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

Before *Maghdenburgh* at this present lay no more forces but onely the Regiment of the generall *Holck*, and some forces which from *Papenheim* were commanded thither, insomuch that now the said City is quite at liberty and free.

*From Gulicke the 24.*

We feare here that we shall fall into new troubles and combustion againe; for the Duke of *Nienburgh* hath promised the States of *Holland*, that he will permit the Protestants free exercise of Religion. Wherevpon vpon New-yeares Eue last about sixe of the clocke certaine Protestants being assembled together at *Bracht* in *Amptbrugge* were surprized, the Preacher and master of the house were imprisoned close, and their feete and

and hands piniond and not released till they paid 300. Crownes  
forfeiture, which money being paid, presently the Officer took  
part of the same and employd it to buy powder.

*Contents of a Letter written from Leypsich, wherein is com-  
prized the whole summe of the good succeſſe of the King  
of Sweden.*

The great ſucceſſe and admirable victory which it hath plea-  
ſed God to afford vnto his Maieſtie of *Sweden*, is now fully con-  
firmed from all parts. That at the taking of *Griffenhagen* and  
*Gartz*, his Maieſtie hath obtained about 60. pieces of Ordnance  
and much munition, it is much to be admired that the Imperiall  
Army neere vnto *Gartz*, did not bid the King of *Swedens* Army  
head, ſince they were 15000. ſtrong. They fired the ſtore-  
houſe of prouiſion and munition.

His Maieſtie of *Swedens* Anny be 86 Coronet horſe and 18  
Regiment of foote, followed them thoſe in their flight, and ſo  
cloſely ſtopt vp the paſſage neere *Lantzberghen*, ſo that the Im-  
perialiſts could not retire toward *Sileſia*, but were conſtrained  
to betake themſelves againe toward *Cuſtrin*. Where they were  
vtterly diſioynted, and put to diſorder, and conſtrained to flie,  
leauing behind them Bagge and Baggage and many hundred  
waggon; and not few of them ſlaine and wounded. Many of  
them fled into *Francfort*, which City is alſo hath taken.  
*Lantzberghen* alſo is incorporated by the *Swediſh*; there alſo  
the Imperialiſts fired the Storehouſe of munition. The Gentry  
and country people in *Marck* haue done great exploits for the  
King of *Sweden* neere vnto *Cuſtrin*, and *Vogelſkangh*. They  
haue ſlaine all the *Crabates*, and of them obtained great bootie,  
both moneys and booty. In the ſpace of 3. houres they tooke  
at leaſt 300. waggon. The *Sileſian* forces, vnder the command  
of Generall *Scaffgotzy*; neere vnto *Cuſtrin* paſſed the *Oder*,  
but were conſtrained to forſake and leaue their Baggage and  
prouiſion, he himſelfe with the commander *Kerans* was taken  
prisoner, and the ſpeech goes that *Monte Cuculye* is alſo taken,  
but we haue no certainty of that. By meane of this great vi-  
ctory the Imperialiſts are quite expelled out of the Land of  
*Marck*. Three dayes ſince the *Maagdenburghers* made an

excursion, and haue slaine (as it is confidently reported) to the number of 800. of the enemies forces. Those of *Maagdenburgh*, brought into the City 800 sheepe, and 76 Bullockes without any opposition or resistance; they haue incorporated also the Village *Preffen* neere *Delue* into their fortifications. The same is in briebe confirmed and verified from *Statin* the twenty one, how that his Maiestie of *Sweden* in 8 dayes space accomplished by Gods great helpe this vnexpected and almost vnheard of most victorious proceeding, in the which he tooke many Cities, defeated and slaine many of the enemies forces; taken many great and chiefe commanders Prisoners, dispersed all their troupes, and cleared whole *Pomerania*, *Mark-landt*, and all the country from *Pruysen* to the *Oder* and *Warte*, and now labours by the building of Sconces to free all the passage toward *Silesia*. For this inestimable fauour publike thanksgiuing hath bene giuen to God in all Churches.

*From Prague the 16 of Ianuary.*

Forces are leuied in these parts for the Earle of *Sauohy*. From *Silesia* we vnderstand that great taxation is laid vpon the Inhabitants, as namely, they are to finde 5000 quarters of come for the Emperours Army, or else for euery bushell two rycxdallers, which is a heauy taxe, and the people will very hardly be able to raise the same.

*From Cleue the 28. of Ianuary.*

We are most troubled at this present of the Gouvernour at *Orsoy*. *Don Leonard Caracciola*, who demands of these neutrall Townes 12000 Rycxdallers, and therefore hath taken out of this City, as also out of *Goch* *Calcher* and other places about 30 Citizens prisoners, which haue bene already imprisoned about 10 weekes at *Orsoy*; neither is there any appearance as yet of their releasement. Last Tuesday we sent Deputies to *Orsoy* and dayly expect a fauourable answer at their returne. We pray God to deliuer vs from that Italian.

Next Tuesday following is a generall meeting to be held at *Wesell*, where all the chiefe of this Prouince, and also the Earldome of *Bergh* and *Marck*, and *Rauenbergh* are to appeare. We hope something will be concluded vpon there for our comfort



fort, and the good of these countries. The Duke of *Nienburgh* is againe arriv'd lately at *Dusseldorp*.

*Contents of a Letter written from Paris the*  
*29. of January. 1631.*

I can communicate nothing unto you concerning the publicke state at this present, but onely that those great diuersions and preparations which the great Turke makes in *Transilvania*, and the King of *Sweden* in *Germanie*, administer great employment to his Emperiall Maiestie and yeeld him his handsfull of businesse, more than well he can dispatch; inso-much that the *Spanish* not being able to continue their war in *Italie*, without the ayd and assistance of the Emperour are constrained (as also doth the State) to hold themselves to the peace treated of and articulated at *Ratisborne*, which by degrees proceeds in execution. *Mazarine* is here to hasten forward *Monsieur Thorax*, and *De Seruient*, Secretary of State; which two are the Commissaries which the King sends ouer the *Alps* or mountaines, in hostage or pledge in the behalfe of *De Galuzzo*, who hath full power in the behalfe of his Imperiall Maiestie for this execution. The said *Galuzzo* hath already caused his moueables (or rather bootie) to be remoued from *Mantua*. And here is promise made that the Emperour shall shortly send that ratification which shall cause all these warres to cease.

Our diuisions at Court continue still; the Cardinall *Richelieu* subsists yet powerfully, through the continuance and sequell of the Kings fauour toward him: how long the same shall endure I cannot so certainly assure you of it as I can and doe, to be your vnfaired friend.

*From Antwerpe the 2. of February.*

The *Italians* and *Spanish* which were leuied for these Countries, doe now march toward *Lutzenburgh*, being strong 30000. men.

Here arriv'd lately a Post from *Madriill*, certifies, that the *West-India* plate which was expected in *October* last is arriv'd the 23. of *January* at *Calis Malis*, being in all of them 5. or 46. Ships, and the treasure which they brought is valued to a-



mount to 7. millions, which partly belongs to the King, and part to marchants. This Fleet intended to come from *Caribagena* into *Hanana*, but they being aduertized that the *Hollanders* expected and waited for their comming vpon the coast of the Island of *Cuba*, they returned homeward another way about, to shun the *Hollanders*. Which hath beene the cause that in this Voyage so many of their men haue been starued, to the number of teuen or eight hundred, for they were not victualled for so long a voyage, as by their Compassse they tooke they were constrained to make; they were in all 50. file; but two of their Gallions with siluer and other costly treasure did miscarry; three or foure other of this Fleete are missing, and it is presumed that they are taken. The comming of this Fleete caused much ioy in Spaine.

*From Berghen op Zoom the 28. of Iannuary.*

From *Gendt* in *Flanders* letters confirme, that in their assembly there did meet *Marquis d'Avrona*, *Marquis d'Leganes*, the Earle *Capeni* and the Lord Chancellor, who made a proposition in the name of the King of *Spaine*, to these of *Flanders* to this effect. That they must maintaine 12000. *Walloons*, 1000. *Spaniards*, 1000. *Italians*, and 1000. *Irish*, at their owne proper charges, and pay them monethly. Vpon which proposition they are not yet fully agreed and resolued, but doubtlesse it will be granted, as also the like is to be propounded to the States of *Brabant*, *Artois*, *Henegon*, *Linsburgh*, *Lutzenburgh*, *Namen* and *Mechelen*. His Maiestie of *Spaine* is to continue the pay of bread, and to pay the horsemen. This also causeth great ioy and contentment in those parts.

Wee are also informed that the Arch-Duchesse hath professed toward the maintenance of this warre, all the expences of her Court, but conditionally the Spirituality doe the same. The *Spanish* leuie many forces in these Countreyes. It is supposed it is to send a great conuoy into *Breda*, for they feare lest that City should this yeare be besieged.

The *Dunkers* continue still very strong at Sea, and doe much mischief; they haue againe taken another great prize, a Ship which came from the *Canaries*.

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The *Cavalery* of *Sbertogenbosch* did lately encounter with some of the Enemies forces, who did conuoy many Waggons with Corne into *Antwerp*, they tooke from them great booty and at least 50. or 60. good hories.

Twenty horse-men of *Wesel* met with some horse-men of Count *John* of *Nassau*, which they slew and brought home the Lieutenant and corporall prisoners with their horse.

The high and mighty States Generall haue giuen order to the Lord *Strakenrooke*, to fetch certaine Priests out of the vpper quarter of *Gerderlant*, whereupon the Priest of *Uenray* was brought prisoner into the *Graue*: the reason of this is, because the *Spanish* haue imprisoned the Preacher of *Dapelle* and some other in *Langestrate*; this causeth those ministers about *Nimminghen*, *Maes* and *Wael* to flie for safety into the next townes.

There is no certainty as yet whether the Naue which lay ready in *Texel* for the Honourable Company of *West-India*, haue set saile yet yea or not, howsoeuer they haue long beene in readinesse, and if they are not yet, they will speedily depart.

FINIS.

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